

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. X.

NO. 63.

BUSINESS CARDS.
T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
deed w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
State, and in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.
He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the knowl-
edge of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.
JCT'S OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov 11

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
CLAY & MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to the will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office above, street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.

LIGE ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Oregon, Carroll,
Galatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in arrears of the above counties promptly
attended to.

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jnd w&t-wt

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT & FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
deed w&t-wt

BEN. J. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
General Land Agent,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Ter-
ritory, Collections made in all parts of the
Territory and Western Missouri, and remittances
promptly made. Money invested and rents collected
and remitted.
Office on South Delaware street, between Second
and Third. oet 14 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house. feb 22 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
feb 22 w&t-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
feb 22 w&t-wt

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street. mar 19 f

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Letcher, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jun 14 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records. sep 6 w&t-wt

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAY & TODD'S,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Has just received a large assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
selected by himself with great care, expressly for the
accommodation of his customers, and is now prepared
to make to order.

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
of the best material and in the most fashionable
style, warranted to fit.

All Gentlemen are requested to call and examine
my stock.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS,
DEALER IN FINE
Groceries and Confectionaries,
PURE OLD WHISKY,
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c.,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and
Cordials, &c. &c.

CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.
FRANKFORT, KY.

jan 28 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. nov 2 w&t-wt

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
South-west corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-
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CONT

THE WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE IRMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

FOR CLERK COURT OF APPEALS,
CLINTON McCLARTY,
OF DAVIES.

SATURDAY JULY 24, 1860.

The Kentucky Campaign.

The first number of the Campaign, containing 32 pages, 8 vo., will be ready for mailing on Tuesday morning. It will be published weekly during the Presidential canvass.—Terms 50 cents—subscriptions received at this office and by agents in different parts of the State. It has already several thousand subscribers and we trust its circulation will run up to ten thousand during the coming week.

MESSRS. TALBOT and DURHAM, of BORKE, M. R. HURLIN, J. B. BECK, HON. J. W. STEVENSON, and HON. W. E. SIMON, all urged me to let them use my name before the Convention for the purpose of enabling them to give me the nomination by a resolution or by acclamation.

The gentlemen to whom I have referred did not say one word to me about a ballot, nor I remarked to Durham, that if they should vote down a resolution declaring me to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, but they would not give me the nomination at all; and I stated that I would not abide by the Convention except upon the terms these gentlemen had proposed to me, as an inducement to permit my name to be used, before the Convention.—*Col. Bolling's Card*, No. 2.

Thus we have it from Col. Bolling's own hand that he told Talbot, Durham, and others that he would "abide by the Convention" if he could get the nomination. That's some admission from the "Independent," and after it is fairly understood we should like to know from what *faction* or *faction* he expects any aid and comfort in the August election? Not from the Know-Nothings, for they have a chosen nominee in the person of the Chickasaw Ambassador—not from the Breckinridge Democracy, for he is a bolter from their Convention—not from the Douglas wing, for he admits a willingness to have accepted a nomination upon the anti-Douglas platform. If the Colonel has no claims upon the Lincolnesque growing out of an old emancipation vote which he is said to have given, then verily he has no friends among the political parties in Kentucky.

In the absence of any general expression of sentiment since the Convention which nominated my predecessor, I appeal to the people of Kentucky for their support, and will respectfully how to their decision.

R. R. BOLLING.

Col. Bolling submitted his claims to the Convention which nominated Revill but failed to vote for that gentleman in 1858. He permitted his friends to bring his name before the last Convention and, failing to get the nomination, bolted. The question recurs to us now whether he will abide the decision of the people on the 6th prox. if he can find any way to accomplish another bolt. Who will answer for him.

No Intervention.

The advocates of Douglas allege, says the *Maysville Express*, that he adheres to the Democratic principle of Congressional non-intervention in the question of slavery in the Territories, as set forth in the Cincinnati platform, while Breckinridge and Lane have abandoned and are opposing it. This is an untrue and deceptive representation of the issue between them.

Breckinridge and Lane and the party they represent adhere to Congressional non-intervention—to the policy of leaving the settlement of the slavery question to the people of the Territories. They stand on that question, precisely where they did in '56. The issue between them and Douglas is not on that question at all; but upon the new position of Douglas, taken since '56, that a Territorial legislature may abolish slavery, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that the Constitution prohibits such an exercise of power. The real issue is whether, the Constitution shall be respected and obeyed; whether the decisions of the Supreme Court shall be regarded; whether Southern men shall be stripped of a constitutional right, in defiance of the Constitution of their country, as solemnly expounded by that tribunal which the Constitution itself established, as its own interpreter.

Many well-meaning Democrats have been deceived by this representation that non-intervention is the question at issue between Breckinridge and Douglas. But they cannot be deceived any longer. The positions of the candidates are too well defined. Douglas is for stripping Southern men of their constitutional right to hold slaves in a Territory before it becomes a State—Breckinridge is opposed to it, and contends that the Constitution shall be obeyed and the rights guaranteed by it respected—this is the issue between them.

LOOK OUT, DEMOCRATS.—Nearly every Know-Nothing you come across is arguing earnestly for Douglas. Don't be caught by these wolves in sheep's clothing. They would argue equally as strongly for the Devil if he was a bolter from Democracy.

Every Democrat, who supports Breckinridge and Lane, has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he is right—that he is standing on a correct platform—that his candidate is worthy of his support—and that he will never be ashamed of his position.

COL. R. R. BOLLING.

The Democratic press of the State are handling the "Independent candidate" without gloves. We select some specimen notices. The Lexington *Statesman* gives the Colonel a dig in the short ribs in this fashion:

Mr. Bolling justified this betrayal of his friends and violation of his pledges upon two grounds: 1st, that he was assured of the nomination; and 2d, that the Convention proved to be the representative of but a fraction of the party. To the last pretext, we assure that the character of the Convention was as fully developed at the time Bolling authorized Judge Moore to pledge him, as it was when the above card was penned. The first pretext is too silly for serious reply. He thought he would be nominated, but was not; hence he is not bound to acquiesce. Had he been, all would, in his opinion, have been fair; but as he lost, he sets up that result as conclusive proof of fraud.

Having thus violated his solemn pledge, betrayed his best friends and became the dape and pliable tool of designing politicians, Mr. Bolling has so prostrated himself that he can not even wreak the vengeance which alone can now impel him. Men of all parties who respectably dealing and despise low cunning and treachery, will spurn his appeals with scorn. The leaders of the Bell and Douglas factions may attempt to use him for a temporary purpose, but in less than three weeks he will be found utterly worthless to all parties and factions.

The Harrodsburg *Press* lathers the "Independent" in this style:

It perhaps will be well to state to the people of Kentucky a few facts in regard to Dick Bolling, who was recently a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and being defeated, by one of the best Clerks and cleverest gentlemen in Kentucky, has bolted the Convention, and now proposes to run as an independent candidate. We have been heretofore rather partial to Dick Bolling, but his recent conduct estranges us from him forever—a candidate for public office he has forfeited all claim to my consideration from any party. The case of Dick Bolling is a poor one, and as a specimen of ingratitude to friends and of treachery to his party, has hardly ever been equalled by any man who ever aspired to office. We are ashamed of him, and however辅导ly we may have in times past taken hold of his hand and were willing to help him to office, we could not now meet him without looking upon him with great contempt as an office seeker.

The *Paducah Herald* has a few encouraging remarks on the same subject:

BARGAIN AND SALE.—IT is very shrewdly suspected by some persons, that the Pope fearing about Frankfort have brought up R. R. Bolling to make the race for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, with the hope that he may carry off enough Democratic votes to enable Gen. Chickasaw Combs to slip into the office. We do not make the charge, but if Bolling should take about 10,000 votes from the Democratic party—and Combs should be elected—Bolling is appointed Deputy Clerk at a salary of \$2000 per year—would it not be very extraordinary?

If Dick Bolling is not to be made Deputy by Combs, why is he an independent candidate?

Col. Noble is also responsible for what follows:

A BOLTER.—Mr. R. R. Bolling has bolted the nomination of the State Convention at Frankfort, and has declared himself an "Independent candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals."

He went before the Convention pledged to abide its decision, and received a large vote, and now he has forfeited his pledged word, proved recreant to honor, and bolts the nomination.

His course is infamous, and we hope will receive the rebuke of all honorable men.

The Louisville *Democrat* supports him, and he hopes to receive the vote of the friends of Douglas; but he will be mistaken. They will not stain so dirty a fellow.

(From the *Louisville Courier*.)

STRAWS SHOW HOW THE WIND BLOWS.

The following special dispatch was received here last evening, from one of the most reliable gentlemen in Lexington:

LEXINGTON, July 21, 1860.

Editors Louisville Courier: Five thousand dollars were staked here, to day, by a Scott county gentleman, that Breckinridge would carry Kentucky. Louisville gentlemen were the takers. Old Scott offered five thousand dollars more, but was not taken.

C.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

The following dispatch, from Scott county, speaks for itself. Oppositionists had made arrangements to "clean out" the old Eighth; and armed and equipped, they invaded the doomed district. They went for wool and got shorn. Their courage, like that of Bob Acres, oozed out at their fingers' ends. They let five thousand dollars in Lexington; but refusing more offers there, they will not be against less than 5,000 majority in Scott.

GEORGETOWN, July 21, 1860.

Editors Louisville Courier: The Bell and Douglas men here won't bet on Kentucky against Breckinridge, unless they are given five thousand dollars more.

They are preparing to go over, horse, foot and dragoons to the Breckinridge wing of the party.

This being the actual state of the case, the choice of the people is narrowed down to Lincoln and Breckinridge, the only candidates who represent electoral votes. One or the other must be elected, if there is any choice by the people, and the conservative voters of the North should retain from throwing away their votes and shirking the responsibility which the present position of political affairs places upon their shoulders. They have to choose between the Vice President, whose political record is familiar to every one, and the representative of the doctrines which brought old John Brown to the richly deserved gallows. If the merchants and mechanics and working men of the Central States wish to imitate Seward's "irrepressible conflict," Summer Phillips' "sacred animosity," and Wendell Phillips' "constitutional compact with hell" doctrine, they will vote for Lincoln, or throw their ballots in favor of some of the merely personal nominations for the Presidency. But, on the contrary, men of all parties, old Whigs, Americans or Democrats, who desire to set the seal of popular disapprobation upon such agitators as John Brown and Charles Sumner, will take the only way to beat old Abe; and vote for Breckinridge, who may be elected by vigorous effort in the Central States, Pennsylvania and New Jersey particularly.

Meeting of the Commissioners of the Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

PRESENT, R. W. SCOTT, President; MESSRS. J. G. LEACH, J. M. LANCASTER, R. C. ANDERSON, JNO. VANGHAN, and JNO. RODMAN.

Mr. Leach offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be authorized to expend a sum, not exceeding \$250, in procuring well water, wherever he deems it most expedient, and that the said sum be paid out of the fund for the purchase of land, buildings, and improvements.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, it was ordered that the location of the main building to be erected be changed to the spot now occupied by the stable, it being the highest ground and the most eligible spot for its site.

Bald Knob, Tuesday, July 31st.

Bridgeport, Wednesday, August 1st.

Peak's Hill, Thursday, August 2d.

Speaking to commence each day at 2 o'clock.

(From the *Louisville Courier*.)

MESSRS. S. I. M. MAJOR and THOS. R. MONROE, Jr., propose to publish a paper at Frankfort, to be called the "Kentucky Campaign," intended to do service during the Presidential canvass. As the more light the people have placed before them the better able will they be to vote understandingly, we hope the Campaign will attain a wide circulation.

The following resolution in regard to it was offered at the late Democratic State Convention by Hon. H. C. Burnett, and adopted. Our reporter of the proceedings failed to furnish us with a copy of it in his report:

Resolved, That the delegates here present from the several counties be strongly recommended to subscribe for not less than one hundred copies of the "Kentucky Campaign," to be forwarded to the chairman of each county committee; and that the several district delegates be recommended to subscribe for an equal number to be forwarded to the chairman of the district committee.

THE Democracy of Mississippi have endorsed the ticket of Breckinridge and Lane with a degree of enthusiasm never before witnessed in the political contests of the State.

THE Glorious Old Caldwell County had a Breckinridge ratification meeting on Monday of last week, at which Col. Wm. Bradley the giant old war horse of Democracy made a magnificent speech in favor of the true Democratic ticket—*Paducah Daily*.

(Correspondence of the Yeoman.
Letter from Campbell County.
CAMPBELL COUNTY, July 21st, 1860.

Mr. Editor: This has truly been a great day for the National Democracy of "Old Campbell." A very short notice having been given that a meeting would be held at Alexandria, today, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, notwithstanding the heavy rain during the day, at 1 o'clock, the time designated for the meeting, crowds of the true Constitutional Democrats came pouring in, until our large and spacious court-house was filled to overflowing, and numbers were unable to get in.

I thought of the days when, fearless and lone, Boone wandered to this spot, all wears and worn, With the eye of a seer, he calmly surveyed The strange land mapped before him with heart un-dismayed.

Who can tell, at that moment, the wild rush of thought? That flooded his mind with sad feelings unsought? Like a hero and man, he could think with regret Of the friends left behind him he could not forget, Of the land all untried by the white man before, Of the rocks and high cliffs where the eagle might soar.

And be proud of her plight. Of his own future fame,

When a nation unborn should revere his loved name.

Or perhaps of the kindred who had fallen in strife,

To rescue the land from the gun and the knife, Thoughts like these may have poured o'er his brain; But a man of his mould was not born to complain.

Far away lay before him Kentucky's fair land, Spreading onward and on to Ohio's bright strand, And far back behind him to Cumberland's wild shore, Where a brother he had buried all weltering in gore.

All around was a land, as if wrought by the spell

Of spirit, where in peace and bliss they might dwell;

When at last, he might murmur, have I closed this lone life,

May I calmly repose on this stream with my wife,

Who is far distant now; but till time is no more.

May we rest at this spot in Kentucky's high shore;

And thus it is, "neath this cliff the bright river will flow,

Far above, full of pride, springs the white stream; The green cedars are near on the shores rocks crest,

Hallowed spot, it is here our hero should rest.

[From the New York *Herald*.]

A NEW VIEW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

We publish in another part of this morning's Herald a carefully written and well-reasoned article from the old Democratic journal in Connecticut, the *Hartford Times*. The theory of this article is strikingly similar to that which has been put forward in these columns, and is one which cannot fail to recommend itself to every man of common sense.

In the first place it is assumed that the election lies between the Democracy and the Republicans. Mr. Houghson and Mr. Bell are very good men, and would be capital Presidents, no doubt, but they have no party, and their nomination has failed to meet with any response from the popular heart. The Democratic party has been read in twain by causes which are of no significance in this connection. Whether the one platform or the other is the proper one for the Democracy to stand upon, in this very little. The difference is only an abstract one, and platforms are at the best very trashy things, which few people understand, and no one can snap of his finger at once. And, above all, we are not just now addressing the Democracy only. We speak to the conservative masses in the Central States, eight or nine hundred thousand voters who hold the balance of power in their hands, and who always throw their votes on the side of law, order, peace, tranquility and equal rights for all the States. Most of these men have personal preferences for Mr. Douglas, others for Mr. Bell. They all agree in opposing Mr. Lincoln. There is nothing to be said against Mr. Douglas; on the contrary, there is much to be advanced in his favor. He has made a fatal error, and has been thrown overboard by his own party in all the States where it is predominant, and is only supported by a minority in the South, the leading away of the few prominent men in that section who adhered to Douglas up to the last moment, together with the vigorous manner in which the Breckinridge campaign opened in New York city, have created a reaction in the Northern and Central States, the effect of which will be to leave Mr. Douglas far behind in the race, and help Mr. Breckinridge in a degree corresponding to the injury inflicted upon his opponent.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

—J. H. W. AVERILL & CO.

REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN

Has removed his store two doors above his old stand, he is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rates for cash down. Give him a call.

We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right.

—J. H. W. AVERILL & CO.

PROFESSOR GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

MANUFACTURERS OF MERCHANT TAILORS

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

PHOTOGRAPHS, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the taste of all, taken in the highest style of the art, at the lowest possible rates.

—J. H. W. AVERILL & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHS, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the taste of all, taken in the highest style of the art, at the lowest possible rates.

—J. H. W.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

John C. Breckinridge is no easy task. The difficulty is to keep the pen in proper restraint, for such is the inspiration of the theme, that the temptation to run off into panegyric is almost irresistible. Let us give a few dates, and then pass to a presentation of the man himself; for, after all, it is a view of the living coming man the people want, and not a lesson in chronology.

John C. Breckinridge is thirty-nine years old, and Vice President of the United States. He is a Kentuckian, born near Lexington, January 16, 1821; and is a scholar, lawyer, and soldier. For these pursuits, he was educated at Centre College, Princeton, Transylvania Institute, and the field of Mexico. After the close of the Mexican war, he returned to his practice at the bar, but was soon elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, and very soon after that again to the National House of Representatives, where he served from 1851 to '55. During the latter period he was offered the mission to Spain by President Pierce. This was a glittering temptation to so young a man, but, after a short reflection, the proffer was modestly but firmly declined, because his business and personal affairs required home attention, and because of his desire to withdraw for a time from public life. This purpose he obeyed, until the Cincinnati Convention, in 1856, by its spontaneous suffrage, afterwards confirmed by the people, made him Vice President of the United States. By virtue of this office, he is now presiding over the American Senate. His term does not expire until the 3d of March, 1861, but he has already been returned to the Senate, to represent the State of Kentucky, from that day until March 3d, 1867.

This is a skeleton sketch of Mr. Breckinridge's career. Much might be said about it, but its great distinctive feature is its pre-eminent success. In college he was the chief of his comrades, and the brightest intellect in every class—at the bar he was prominent from the very start—in the army he stepped at once into a conspicuous rank and high esteem—in the Legislature he was the acknowledged first orator of the "notoriously eloquent State of Kentucky"—in the broader theater of Congress, he was, by unanimous consent, the leader and champion of his party, and ablest exponent of its policy—while in his latest and highest position, it is his characteristic distinction to have been elected at the age of thirty-five, when eighty years younger than the youngest of his predecessors, and to have discharged the duties of the President of the Senate with a grace, dignity, and justice, unsurpassed by the oldest and ablest of them all. Such a career could not fail, and of course has not failed, to attract the widest public notice. *It must mean something.*

Let us now present the man. Major Breckinridge, is in person about six feet high, with a luke, well knit, graceful form—moulded for activity and strength. Accordingly, he has always been fond of many and athletic sports, surpassing his fellows in these as in other contests, for he never failed to beat them all. Indeed, there is a well authenticated instance, in one of his exciting campaigns, of his "jumping into the affections" of a squad of the Kentucky sovereigns, and getting their voices by beating them all at a long leap, which he did without any trouble whatever. As usual in all cases of great forces of character, he has strongly marked features—the broad, high, impudent forehead of the man of mind, and the massive jaw and firmly set mouth betokening resolute will and courage. His hair—now a very little silvered—is dark, and thrown back from his temple, and his eye is like an eagle's. When absorbed in thought his face wears a severe aspect, but in social life, it is a fine, finely countenanced, overflowing with genial, frank, and kindly sympathies. But it is only when aroused in debate that you see the full play of his expressive features. Then they are lit up by lightning; but no art of words can reproduce that picture.

To convey any clear idea of Breckinridge as a parliamentary speaker, it is necessary to give specimens extracts from his reported speeches, but in a sketch so limited in plan as this, these must be confined to the briefest space or excluded altogether. Those who would see how his speeches look in print should read his vindication of General Butler, his views of the Nebraska bill, his address of leaving the old Senate Chamber, and his eloquence up in Henry Clay. They are fair samples of his style in debate and in a set speech. But while they illustrate his nervous and elegant diction, his statesmanlike views, and his lofty tone of mind, they yet fail utterly to give a true impression of him as an orator. For the charm of manner is not set down with the words, the musical intonation, the telling emphasis, the graceful and significant gesture, the high and chivalrous bearing, the deep fervor of passion and the electric fire of his eye are all lost. Yet these are the qualities by which he is sure to magnetize his auditors into sympathy, captivate their judgments, and fill them with his own enthusiasm. Until some subtle process is discovered by which the reporter can catch these qualities and crystallize them into words, all verbal attempts to describe Breckinridge's oratory must fail.

A reference to two occasions will suffice to illustrate all that need further be said of Major Breckinridge as a speaker.

During the heat of the Presidential canvass of 1848, certain rumors were current about intrigues between General W. H. Butler and the Free-soil Democrats, whereby it was alleged that the former had secured the support of the Free-soil party, by pledging himself in advance to give them certain patronage and position, if elected. This, Breckinridge knew to be false, and indignant that such calumnies should be raised against so good a man, who at once his commander, his constituent and his friend, at the first fitting occasion, in the House, and poured out his heart in a vindication that silenced the slander forever, and carried everybody away captive. Afterward a letter from General B. L. fully disproving the charge, he said: "I dare affirm that is the letter of a patriot and an honest man; perhaps too honorable for political advancement, in these times, yet he has not a friend who would not rather see him sink beneath the many avowals of his principles and those of his State, than to see him creep into power by betraying both. What the effect of this may be, in certain quarters, I know not; but I defy any man whose heart cherishes the love of honor, to read these letters without admiring the man who wrote them. *'All the hereditary instincts of his race spur concealment and evasion.'*" Alluding to the rumors again, Mr. B. said: "If they were true, General Butler would be eternally dishonored, because the public man betrays his party, who comes under obligation to less than the whole, and he who makes agreements with factions or sections, forfeits the confidence of all the rest. But they are not true. In the name of the Kentucky democracy I denounce them. *'I meet them reciting from the spotless character of their object, and I trample them beneath my feet.'*"

As he spoke this last sentence, his voice made the hall ring again, and grasping at the "recoiling" slanders he dashed them to his feet, and "trampled on them" as though he was crushing out their very life. The whole House was electrified, and there was a sympathetic and spontaneous movement amongst the spectators, as if to aid the chivalrous young orator in his noble purpose. Up on this occasion he incidentally touched upon the subjects of "The can't about Progress" and "Seeking the Presidency," in a manner not to be forgotten, and in the latter case especially well to be remembered at the present time. Upon the former he said: "Let me now say a word upon this question of progress. I profess to be a friend of rational progress; but I want a wild and visionary progress that would sweep away all the immortal principles of our forefathers. I want to progress in the line of the principles of our fathers. I want a steady and gradual advance—not beyond the limits of the Federal Constitution—but I am afraid that such progress as is now talked of would carry us entirely away from that sacred instrument. I want to progress by ameliorating the condition of the people by just, fair, and equal laws, and by simplicity, frugality, and justice marking the operations of the Federal Government. Above all, I hope to see the Democratic party adhering to the ancient and distinguishing landmarks of its policy. These are my opinions on progress."

Upon the charge that General Butler was a man candidate, and referring to the disgraceful spectacles, latterly seen, of candidates struggling for the Presidency, he said: "What would gentle men have? Would they have him (Gen. Butler) to roam over the country clamoring for support, and spreading his sals to every popular excitement? General Butler has remained, with quiet dignity, at his house in Kentucky; he has not mingled in this Presidential strife. To my mind, sir, it is a noble spectacle. It is the homage he pays to the good sense and capacity of his countrymen. This course carries the mind back to the earlier and purer days of the Republic, and recalls the memory of those really great men who neither sought nor declined the Presidency. The avidity with which high offices are sought, now-days, I regard as the worst, the very worst sign of the times. From it, as from a copious fountain, flow corruption, extravagance, profligacy, national disgrace. I hope that the Chief Magistrate of this Union will ever be designated by the spontaneous voice of the people, and that the citizen who is honored by the public choice may deserve the place for his services, his virtues—and his modesty."

While Major Breckinridge was ever a party opponent of Henry Clay, he always entertained the most ardent admiration for the man; and improved every occasion to express it. In the speech from which the foregoing extracts are quoted, he referred to the name of Clay as "that name most potent to rally his clansmen than any in American history, save that of Jackson." It was the knowledge of this feeling, together with the fact that he represented the "Ashland District," that caused him to be selected by the House as its principal speaker at the funeral solemnities in honor of that statesman. Those who were present will never forget the impression made by Breckinridge on that occasion. "As a leader in a deliberative body," said he, "Mr. Clay had no equal in America. In his intellect, person, eloquence and courage united to form a clear effort to command. He fired with his own enthusiasm, and controlled by his amazing will individuals and masses. No reverse could crush his spirit, nor defeat reduce him to despair. Equally erect and dauntless in prosperity and adversity; when successful, he moved to the accomplishment of his purposes with severe resolution; when defeated, or sacrificed the more important requirements of the Presidency. It can hardly be expected that the Charleston Convention will be more exempt from such influences as its predecessors, whether of its own or the Republican party. But in this regard it may prove to be fortunate for the Democrats, and a subject of future congratulation for the country, that eminent fitness and the highest availability unite in the person of John C. Breckinridge. His wide-spread popularity, the hearty good will of the masses of his party, and the prestige of his unbroken success against great odds, may open the eyes of the delegates to interests they might not otherwise see or examine.

But the genuine popular feeling in favor of Breckinridge may of itself work wonders, as it did in the "Ashland District" and at Cincinnati. If not suppressed by extraordinary means, it must produce its usual effects at Charleston, and should be nominated, the lightning flash that makes it known to the Democrats of the Union will wake a responsive shout such as has not gone up from that party since the days of Jackson.

The difference between it and the factitious popularity worked up to order, by small party leaders, is the same as the difference between the applause of paid *clappers* at a theatre, and that spontaneous, irrepressible, electric shout that goes up shaking the very walls, when the hearts of the people are truly touched.

Thus far Mr. Breckinridge has been considered chiefly with reference to the causes that have centered upon him so large of public attention and favor; and not at all in his relation to the Presidency, as, in no usual sense of the term, is he a candidate for that office. It is true that quite a number of delegates to the Charleston Convention have declared a marked preference for him above all others, but such expressions come from no procrements of his; they are but the simple and natural results of the high esteem in which he is held. Enough, however, has been said to show that Mr. Breckinridge is, in every respect, a character worthy to be President of the United States. If the qualifications that were regarded as essential in the Chief Magistrate in the earlier and purer days of the Republic, and vindicated by the Breckinridge and Lane ticket from the charge of sectionalism. In conclusion, he offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the call made by the Democratic Central Committee for a Convention, to be held at Frankfort, on the 15th instant, to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and that we pledge to the nominee of said Convention our cordial support.

Resolved, That we heartily and enthusiastically ratify and endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore; that we view them as eminently national and conservative, and a just rebuke to the sectionalism of "Douglas' Squatter Sovereignty," and that the nominees of said Convention—"Breckinridge and Lane"—standing upon this Constitutional platform are deserving, and should receive, the support of the true Democracy throughout the Union.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Yeoman for publication, and that Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the same.

W. M. CECIL, President.
J. NO. E. V. MENT, Secretary.

PERSONAL VS. PARTY NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY—Of the canutates in the field for the next Presidency, only two represent living party organizations. Mr. Douglas stands at the head of a ragged and broken column; Mr. Bell is nominated by a Convention of Fossil Whigs and broken-down Know-Nothing politicians; S. A. Houston's army is of the Falstaffian order, and so through the list, up to Breckinridge and Lincoln, both of whom are backed by powerful party organizations, and have a certain amount of definite support. That Lincoln will carry the bulk of the electoral vote N. H. is beyond peradventure. That Breckinridge will be equally strong in the South admits of no reasonable doubt. The other candidates are all personal representatives of cliques, and have no strength beyond the support of their immediate friends. Choose then between Breckinridge and Lincoln.—*N. H. Herald.*

Col. Wm. Bradley, of Hopkins county, a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, delivered a speech at the court house in Madisonville, on Monday of last week. We have a brief report of the speech in the Madisonville Register which we shall try before our readers next week. The speech is a clear and true history of what occurred at Charleston and Baltimore, showing up to the frisks of the Douglastonists no very enviable light. Col. Bradley made a speech this evening, at Rock Spring in this city, giving a review of the action of the delegates of the party at Charleston and Baltimore, and although he never announced in so many words his intention to support Breckinridge and Lane, the most caustic listener knew where all the Col's sympathies were, and who he would support. Col. Bradley boldly announced at Madisonville his intention to support Breckinridge and Lane, and the leaders of the true National Democracy in the present campaign.—*Henders.*

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Following gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a committee on resolutions, to wit: T. T. Haggie, Chas. S. McBrayer, J. C. McAfee, Hen. C. Allin, Chas. C. Chun, W. A. Cooke, John L. Lapsley, Dr. J. T. Woods, Walter Wheatley, R. Alexander, Dr. T. H. Buckner, Ben. Mills, S. Bonham, Dan'l Stegg, Dr. H. Moore, M. J. William Daviss, J. V. Hutton, W. W. Godard, John Phillips, N. Harris, J. B. Read, Ben. C. Trapnell, Dr. C. M. Tucker, W. F. Bishop, W. H. Hindey, B. M. Kirby, Sam Tatman, and Jacob Mitchell, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

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WHEREAS, The National Democratic party of the United States did, in Convention at Baltimore, on the 15th of June last, separate, mainly in consequence of a difference of opinion among the delegates as to the powers of the Territorial government upon the question of slavery in the Territories, and upon the rights of property in the same, and as one portion of said Convention nominated for President S. A. Douglas and for Vice President H. V. Johnson, and the other Jno. C. Breckinridge for President and Gen. Joe Lane for Vice President, we the Democracy of Mercer county, feel it our duty to adopt and publish to the people of Kentucky the following resolutions, expressive of our sentiments:

Resolved, That while we sincerely regret that a necessity existed in the National Convention to authorize and justify a separation, we declare to the world that we fully endorse the action of those delegates who left the Convention which nominated for President Stephen A. Douglas, because they could not longer remain associated with that Convention without compromising the spirit of the Federal Constitution and the equality of the States.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the platform of principles enunciated and declared by the National Democratic Convention which nominated John C. Breckinridge for President and Gen. Joe Lane for Vice President, because we recognize in that platform a just and proper regard for the constitutional rights of all sections of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we endorse the nominations of John C. Breckinridge for President and Gen. Joe Lane for Vice President, and pledge them an earnest sympathy especially in our country, and for so young a man—does not of course pass without emphatic remark. It is debated sometimes in popular style, and sometimes with philosophical gravity. Some dispose of the matter in a summary way on the simple theory of "luck." This argument cannot be certainly be logically disproved. Others say because he is a fine, genial, high-spirited fellow; but there are hundreds of men of that character who are never heard of beyond the small circles in which they move. There are those also who refer to his popularity and success to the brilliant talents, but there are many merely brilliant men who live uneventful and dull scenes. There are still others who deduce his intellectual and political power as necessary physical or psychological results of the blood that is in him. They argue that not only his father, his grandfather, and all his kinsmen on the Breckinridge side were men of might and high sense of honor, but that so were his ancestors on the maternal side, beginning with old Wm. Wetherspoon, of the Declaration of Independence, and coming down to the present; that his family, through our whole existence as a nation, has made its mark upon the politics and morals of the country, and that it is this which is the man himself, and in the common sense of the people. It is sheer impossibility to account for it on any other grounds. He may be truly described in his own words applied to Butler and Clay, for he possesses the great qualities of both. He is a man pure and incorruptible, a Democrat of the Jackson temper, and a statesman without guile—all the hereditary instincts of his race spur concealment and evasion.

Resolved, That we heartily and enthusiastically ratify and endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic Convention which was held at the court-house in Harroldburg, on Saturday last, expressing a preference for S. A. Douglas over John C. Breckinridge, is not expressive of the sentiments of the Democratic voters of Mercer county.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the State Convention which met at Frankfort on the 15th instant.

Resolved, That we will give our support to Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Clint McClarty, a zealous support.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the self styled Democratic meeting which was held at the court-house in Harroldburg, on Saturday last, expressing a preference for S. A. Douglas over John C. Breckinridge, is not expressive of the sentiments of the Democratic voters of Mercer county.

Resolved, That we recognize in James Becham the true elements of a statesman and patriot, and cordially endorse his administration.

Resolved, That we will use our best efforts to make Mercer the banner county of the State for Breckinridge and Lane.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the Kentucky Press, and recommend that efforts be made to increase the number of its readers.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Kentucky Press, Louisville Courier, Frankfort Yeoman, Lexington Statesman, and other Democratic papers of the State.

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1860. THE LAST AND 1860.

Greatest Invention

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THOMSON'S PATENT

CORRUGATED STEEL SPRING,

Reducing the Weight and Increasing

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W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO. offer the above as the best and most important improvement in Skirts. The Hoop is well adapted to this favorite garment a lightness, flexibility and strength never before known. Every lady in America who values comfort, health, and elegance in costume, should have one of these admirable garments. Inquire for

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These beautiful Goods, owned and manufactured solely by us, now form a part of

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CROWN SKIRTS.

Which are offered this season in improved styles, shapes and manufacture, as follows:-

The Double Train Skirt,

The Parisian Belle Skirt,

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The Expansion Skirt.

For sale, throughout the Union, by the principals Jobbers and Retailers. See that both our name and these are stamped on every skirt. None others are genuine.

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Manufacturers of the Crown Skirts, New York.

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With woeless measure wan despair.

Low sullen sounds his grief began.

Debility is most terrible and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blighting the ambition of a noble youth. It can be cured to use this.

INFANTILE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract will cure you.

Try it, and be availed of its efficacy.

Before you go to bed, take a dose of the Fluid Extract, with a host of valuable and rare ingredients.

Cinnamon and nutmeg, and long lasting.

Money, and Exposure, in sealing or eating a Table of this Popular and Spruce Remedy.

It will cure you of all the above distressing plagues in its first and soon, but immediate in its cure.

dear w.t.w.t.

IRON AMALGAM BELLS.



We take pleasure in directing the attention of the most esteemed to the annexed Price Lists of our Chapel Church, School, and Iron Bells, which it will be observed, are offered at about one-third as much as is usually charged for those of corresponding size and weight, by the manufacturers of brass-composition bells.

Our Bells are composed of an amalgam, in part iron, which, while it is so much cheaper than the metals heretofore employed for the same purpose, yet seems to possess durability and sonorous qualities scarcely inferior to the latter.

FARM SCHOOL, HOTEL, AND SHOP BELLS, fitted with Yoke, Standards, and Crank complete.

PRICE.

16 Inch Bell, with Hangers. Weight 65 lbs. \$ 6

18 " " " 55 " 6

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